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MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1921

*For cowards the road to desertion
should be left open. They will carry
to the enemy nothing but their fears.*
—Bovee.

A Third Court

The increase of population of Maricopa county has shown that it is entitled to another and third division of the superior court. The congested condition of the docket had indicated the need of another division. The two courts have been expeditious in the dispatch of business, yet they are buried under litigation.

The legislature, we understand, will be asked to create another court and it can hardly refuse to do so on the plea of economy, for the losses sustained by litigants by reason of the present enforced delays far outweigh any expense that the operation of another court would involve.

A few days ago we called attention to appeals from municipal courts to the superior courts, resulting in the acquittal or discharge of defendants who had been found guilty and of whose guilt there was no reasonable doubt. This has frequently come about, as we showed, by the disappearance of witnesses whose material evidence in the city courts had procured conviction.

Our attention has been called to the fact that many such cases have been dismissed without a trial for the reason that they could not be brought to trial within sixty days. Either we should have adequate machinery for the prompt, the immediate trial of such cases or else an arrangement should be made under which such cases should be given the right of way; or else, there should be a rule that the evidence taken in the city court should be transcribed and made available for the trial in superior court.

But the third division of the court is the best way out of the difficulty for there is a serious congestion of other litigation which always in the interest of justice should be disposed of as promptly as possible.

A somewhat similar situation exists in Cochise county, whose effort to secure a second division was frustrated by a factional fight in the democratic delegation to the last legislature from that county.

The Price of Paper

A study of the print paper situation in this country, and for that matter, in all countries, and a comparison of it with the situation as to other commodities ought to be a part of a liberal education in political economy. There is such a study and comparison in an article in "Paper Industry," a journal devoted to the paper manufacturing business.

Replying to the inquiry "What is the reason paper prices do not come down faster, and how can they be expected to stay high and rule firm when so many other commodities have declined so drastically?" Paper Industry says:

It ought to be apparent by this time to men who possess gray matter above the earline that all the "bull con" in the world could not maintain the price of any commodity in the face of this most violent and general deflation which has dragged most materials, even essential and basic ones, down in price even below pre-war levels in some cases. This is not a "boot-strap" market, nor a "shot-in-the-arm" proposition.

Neither talk nor market opinion, says "Paper Industry," can cause prices to tumble or hold firm long in the case of any commodity. Extraordinary conditions and artificial interference may for a time suspend the law of supply and demand but not for a long time. It is pointed out that there was such a suspension during the war in the cases of wool, leather, wheat, meat products, sugar and flour and during the whole period of high, artificially fixed prices, there was a steady and rapid accumulation of all these commodities with the result that when the artificial support could no longer sustain the prices, there was a collapse and a crash. The orderly reign of the law of supply and demand was resumed rather painfully, it is true, but the pain was necessary to restoration to a sound basis.

During the period in which the accumulation of the above mentioned commodities was taking place under the stimulus of high artificial prices there was such a wasting of wood of which paper was made, as the world had never seen. The forests already depleted were further exhausted. Vast new demands at home were made for lumber and our exports of wood for various purposes were heavier than they had ever been.

There was, it is true, a greater demand for the commodities we have mentioned than ever before. Supplies of them may have been exhausted. We remember that we were told of scarcity in many of them, in explanation of high prices. But we know that there is no scarcity now but a plethora which has left them dragging on the market.

It does not take long to reproduce any of them. A sheep yields wool at the end of a year. A season's crop of cotton may glut the market; so with sugar and wheat, meat and leather. All this has come about. But when a tree has been cut down to be made into wood pulp there can be none to take its place within from thirty to fifty years.

We followed too long the devastation of the forests without thought of replacement. It is only within recent years that systematic effort was made at reforestation. We more thoroughly realize the need of it now and we are more earnestly going about it, the while experiments and research are being made in the hope of discovering substitutes.

But in the meantime there is a limit of production which cannot be increased by the demand. This demand may become abnormal by reason of activity in other lines. In good times it will be greater and

prices will be higher; in other times it will be subnormal and prices will be lower.

This is a matter which concerns not only the first users of print paper, the publishers, but also their patrons, the advertisers and subscribers.

Parcels Post Delivery

The individual delivery system has been discarded by the merchants of St. Paul, and they have turned that department of their business over to the government. No longer does each store support a delivery system each covering the same territory at a great expense to the ultimate consumer.

One delivery system now does the work. That is the parcels post. The store takes the packages to the postoffice, and the mail wagons and trucks do the rest. Other cities are watching the St. Paul experiment and if it works out well it will probably result in a great increase of business for Uncle Sam.

It is not that the parcels post system is more efficient or more economically run than any other delivery system but it is certainly much more economically conducted than a dozen or a score of other systems may be. It does not duplicate its delivery routes. One mail wagon covers a certain territory. The other delivery system calls for a wagon for each store.

But before the parcels post can assume this business fully it must be changed so that its deliveries may be made more promptly. Its methods are not sufficiently hurried for the dispatch of all kinds of commodities; those which the purchasers need immediately. And we fancy that it will be some time before the ice cream manufacturers would feel free to patronize this system.

The Ferris Wheel

We have never had the good fortune to visit the city of Paris but we have thought that the Ferris wheel of which we heard so much some years ago must be an eyesore on the landscape, a blot on its historic surroundings. It had a purpose at the time of the exposition and, perhaps, for a few years afterward, but there seemed no good reason why it should be maintained.

We are glad to learn that our view of the Ferris wheel has come to be shared by landscape artists and architects of Paris, that it is a desecration of the artistic horizon and that it is to be removed.

The work of demolition is to begin shortly, if it has not already begun. Then there is another, a utilitarian reason for its removal. It is more than 300 feet in diameter and contains several million pounds of steel which is to be used in the reconstruction of the devastated regions of France.

France has shipped a million bottles of champagne to the United States to be used for medicinal purposes. Just for the satisfaction of our curiosity we would like to know what champagne is supposed to cure, beyond the obesity of pocketbooks, an ailment that is not now prevalent in the land.

A good many people stop smoking about this time of the year without the impulse of a good resolution. Their cessation is a sort of protest against the absence of a law which permits women to buy holiday cigars without taking out a license.

We have just seen a statement that more than 4,000,000 million Christmas trees were used in the United States last year. And we would be glad of it if we were sure that a new tree was planted in the place of each one cut down.

On the young men of this country, says President Wilson, must progress depend. We do not want to appear captious or corrective of the chief executive, but we should not overlook the fact that several of the young women are somewhat progressive, too.

It should be understood that the Mister Vanderlip who returned to this country loaded with bolshevism and concessions is not Franklin Vanderlip, the financier. He is not even related to him.

A physiognomist says that ears that "wiggle" denote versatility of character. We had often thought as much while contemplating the jackass and his cousin, the Arizona burro.

We should be prepared to show the legislators who will be with us in a few days all proper attention but we should refrain from annoying them.

The holidays now being over and the seasonal requirements of bandits having been lessened, we may look for a recession of the wave of crime.

There does not seem to be any escape from the alternative that Mr. Hughes has been or has not been offered the portfolio of secretary of state.

We trust that the republican state committee meeting today will preserve the party reputation for, at least, an outward appearance of harmony.

Marion, Ohio, must be getting as calloused about seeing statemen and near statemen as Washington or Phoenix.

The Congressional Record produces no discord in the family. There is no fighting to determine who shall have it first.

We suppose that the New Year resolutions are yet intact.

GO HALF WAY

By Edmund Vance Cooke

Happiness is just ahead;

Go half way to meet it.

Put away your doubting dread;

Go half way to meet it.

Lift your dull and drooping head;

Go half way to meet it.

Stir your sodden feet of lead;

Go half way to meet it.

Sunshine on the path is spread;

Go half way to meet it.

Fortune is around the bend;

Go half way to meet it.

Can you buy unless you spend?

Go half way to meet it.

Do your part and in the end

Life shall smile on you and send

Many a dally dividend;

Go half way to meet it.

Friendship waits you, lingering near;

Go half way to meet it.

Calm your hesitating fear;

Go half way to meet it.

Free your soul of every snarl;

Go half way to meet it.

Coin your heart to songs of cheer;

Go half way to meet it.

This your hour and this your year;

Go half way to meet it.

But—go forth to meet it!

The same man who delivers your Christmas mail also fetches the bills.

BACK TO EARTH



FORTY YEARS AGO TODAY

From the Phoenix Herald, which was absorbed by The Arizona Republican in 1899, and for a time was published as an evening edition

Monday, Jan. 3, 1881

Prescott, Ariz., Jan. 3.—The eleventh legislature of Arizona met in Curtis hall today. The house was called to order by Chief Clerk Fickas of the last legislature. All the members were present except Roman of Pima. P. J. Bolon, H. M. Woods and M. Samaniego were placed in nomination for temporary chairman. Bolon was elected. The chair appointed the following committees: on credentials, Woods, Barton and Knapp. The house adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The council was called to order by Osborn deputy clerk of the last council. A. C. Baker was elected temporary chairman and Nori Osborn temporary chief clerk. A committee on credentials was appointed and made a report. A committee of two was appointed to wait upon the chief justice who appeared and administered the oath of office.

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Local
Mrs. McClintock arrived this morning from a visit to Prescott.

The Salt, Gila and Santa Cruz rivers are all very low—something very unusual at this time of the year. The north bound stages have been crowded for some time with passengers going to Prescott to attend the legislature.

The wife of a townsman finding life with her legally wedded husband very unpleasant for her, took wing for parts unknown with a Mexican on Saturday. The Tucson papers contain exhaustive reviews of the happenings, local improvements and prosperity of that little village on the bank of the Santa Cruz that would be the capital and railroad center of the territory.

Each member of the Osage Indian tribe who has inherited oil rights receives \$10,000 for the year 1920.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Is it true that Chicago has as large a population as Wisconsin?
R. G.

A. According to the 1920 census, the population of Chicago is 2,701,795, while there are 2,631,539 people in the state of Wisconsin.

Q. What is the most widely read book, next to the Bible?
A. M. C.

A. Thomas a Kempie's "Imitation of Christ," which was written more than 500 years ago, is said to have been more read than any other book, with the sole exception of the Bible. It has been translated into almost every language.

Q. Is the flag which inspired the writing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" still in existence?
A. H. D.

A. This flag, time-worn and much mended, in an enormous glass case, occupies a position of honor in the Smithsonian museum, in Washington, D. C.

Q. Who invented the wheelbarrow?
A. M. P.

A. This invention is ascribed to Leonardo de Vinci, "the magician of the Renaissance." Da Vinci, beside being a wonderful artist, was a military engineer of note, a scientist and a magician.

Q. How many soldiers did the allies have during the war?
C. N.

A. The allies mobilized 39,676,854 men during the world war.

Q. When was the interstate commerce act passed by congress?
S. H. H.

A. The original interstate commerce law was enacted in 1887 and amended by the Elkins law of 1903, and the Hepburn law of 1906.

Q. What is a "pork barrel"?
G. I. T.

A. This is a United States political slang phrase, referring to a fund of money appropriated from the federal treasury, for improving rivers and harbors, or erecting public buildings, regarded as appropriated more for local patronage than to make needed improvements.

Q. What country was first to establish an educational system that was not based on religion?
W. H. N.

A. The Greeks were the first to work out a theory of practical education based upon fact and practice rather than religious beliefs and ecclesiastical ceremonies. From the middle of the seventh century, B. C., there have been elementary schools in Athens which were originally of a two-fold character—first, music schools, which later developed into a study of literature; second, gymnasium schools, which later developed into physical culture schools, and later added mathematics.

Q. What two cities were planned to be capitals of countries?
H. D. H.

A. Washington, D. C., and Petrograd, Russia, were designed and built to be capitals of nations.

Q. How did the Sistine Madonna get its name?
H. A. D.

A. It was so-called because it was painted by Raphael for the Black Monks of San Sisto.

(Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing The Republican Washington Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C. This offer applies strictly to information. The bureau cannot give advice on legal, medical, and financial matters. It does not attempt to settle domestic troubles, nor to undertake exhaustive research on any subject. Write your question plainly and briefly. Give full name and address.

STAGE LINE MUST GIVE UP BUSINESS

By a permanent injunction issued by Judge Frank H. Lyman, the Jerome Union Stage company will be forced to give up its business of operating between Prescott and Jerome over the new highway. The temporary injunction was issued a week ago, and on Thursday the Maricopa county judge, sitting for Judge Sweeney of Yavapai county, made the restraining order permanent.

The corporation commission previously had refused to issue a certificate of convenience and necessity to the stage company, which operated over the new highway on a certificate granted over the old road. The action against the company was instituted by a rival company, the Arizona Bus company, the corporation commission intervening.

Each member of the Osage Indian tribe who has inherited oil rights receives \$10,000 for the year 1920.



Statement by Col. Harris

Tempe, Ariz.,

January 1, 1921.

Editor, Arizona Republican:

In today's paper you devote quite a bit of space to some letters between the governor and various state officials in one of which the governor asks that state treasurer to "retain" a certificate of deposit made out to myself if I present it to him or if it comes into his possession. This, of course, without any process of law.

Further, you say "Mr. Harris had testified during the trial of an action as to his manner of keeping account, particularly as to 'throwing away the stubs.'" This statement is untrue, as is another statement that your paper has made on two different occasions concerning my keeping of records.

Mr. Ryan, in the action referred to, set up Governor Campbell's claim for these funds and was informed by the court that he was not convinced by the showing made that those were state funds. I want to believe that your paper wishes to print only the truth. The bank officials offered to pay me the amount of that certificate at the time that Governor Campbell was trying to prevent the state from receiving the funds and Governor Campbell did not prevent me from receiving the money in any manner. Had I wished to do so I could have obtained the cash for the certificate.

Very sincerely yours,
CHAS. W. HARRIS.

SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW
The First Spiritualist church of Phoenix wishes to inform the public that the person who announced through the press that spiritualist meetings would be held at 110 South Twelfth street, has no connection whatever with our church and also is not now, and never has been connected with any organized body of Spiritualists affiliated with the National Spiritualists association, from whom we received our charter last January. We have secured the services of a lecturer and medium of national reputation who will open an engagement in Phoenix February 6. Notices and advertisements will appear later.

MRS. ROSE S. LINVILLE, Trustee.

CANNOT GIVE CHECKS FOR AUTO LICENSES

Announcement was made yesterday by Ernest Hall, secretary of state, that checks cannot be accepted as payment for automobile licenses. The reason given for this rule is the lack of protection given check holders against worthless checks. Through recourse in this case might be against the owner of the automobile, and though no such owner would likely attempt to defraud the state, it has been the experience of merchants that they are holding checks issued by persons who are considered good but who happen to have exhausted their accounts in the banks and have no ready means of replenishing them.

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REPUBLICAN

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